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The Edwards

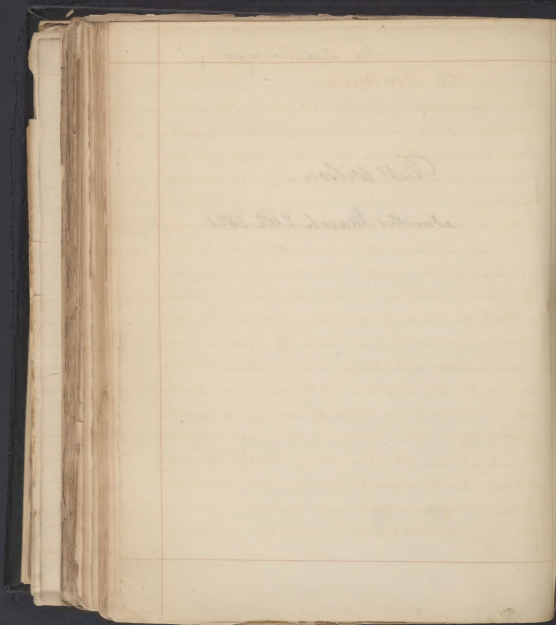
#14

Rich<sup>d</sup>. Wilson.

March 12th.

Rich<sup>d</sup>. Wilson -

admitted March 26th 1821.



## Tic Douloureux

This malady may be esteemed one of the most painful complaints which affects the human family, and although not of very frequent occurrence, yet most medical practitioners have had not only to deplore the severe sufferings of their patients but, also, the inefficacy of medical aid.

Dr. Ferriaroli the Elder is among the first of the English authors who noticed this disease, but since his time, we have been furnished with remarks on this very distressing complaint, by numerous European writers. By some it has been supposed to be owing to a cancerous acrimony lurking in the system; by others it was attributed to a diseased state of the nerves, and, generally, of those branches which are distributed over the face: Its true cause, however, like many others of the human frame, has not been very satisfactorily ascertained, as is evident from the frequent failure of the mode of treatment;

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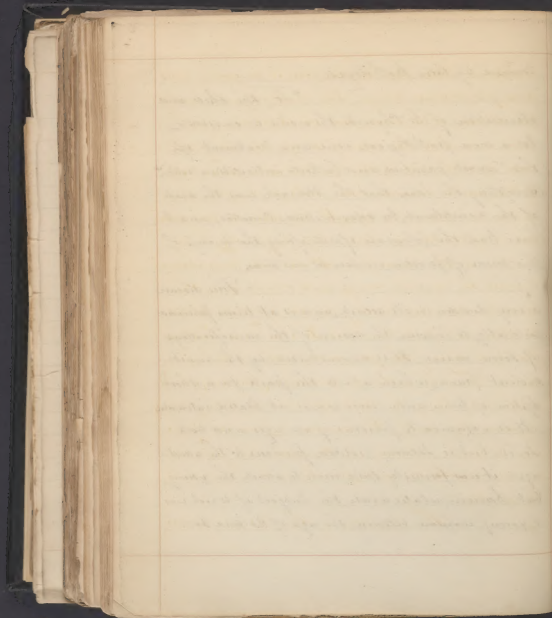
1840  
Jan 1st  
Left New York for  
the purpose of visiting  
the friends of the  
cause in the  
North. The first  
stop was at  
Hartford, where  
we arrived on  
the 2nd inst. The  
next day we  
went to the  
meeting at  
the Faneuil Hall.  
The meeting was  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 4th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 6th inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 8th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 10th inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 12th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 14th inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 16th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 18th inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 20th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 22nd inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 24th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 26th inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.  
We then went  
to the meeting  
at the Faneuil Hall  
on the 28th inst.  
The meeting was  
also very well  
attended and the  
speaker was very  
successful in his  
address. We then  
went to the  
meeting at the  
Faneuil Hall on  
the 30th inst. The  
meeting was also  
very well attended  
and the speaker  
was very successful  
in his address.

formed by these pathologies.

To the skill and observation of Dr. Physick the world is indebted for a new pathological view and treatment of this "most painful and hitherto intractable affection." Adopting the idea that the Stomach was the seat of the complaint, he administered Emetics, and I have had the pleasure of witnessing the success of this mode of practice, in several instances.

This disease is very sudden in its attack, and is at times peculiarly destined to pursue the course of the ramifications of some nerves. It is characterized by the most violent pain, which affects the parts for a short space of time and never recurs at stated intervals.

It is common to persons of all ages and both sexes, but is seldom noticed previous to the adult age: it was formerly said never to attack the young but Baurin relates a case, the subject of which was a young woman between the age of 20 and 30.



Forstman states that he has seen it in young Quils from 9 to 25 years of age. The most frequent seat of the disease is the nerves over the cheek bone, just below and above the orbit of the eye, the side of the nose and the end, upper lip, teeth and gums, roof of the mouth, sometimes the forehead, temple, and inner canthus of the eye. It has likewise been observed to affect the eye itself. Less frequently, it is seated in the lower jaw. It has also been observed to affect the mastoid process and spread over the occipital bone; originating in one of those places, it often extends to the others. It very rarely happens that both sides of the face are affected at the same time; From the intimate connexion, however, of most of the branches of the Fifth and Seventh pair of nerves, or from sympathy, the disease seldom continues long without extending its dreadful ravages; and in very inveterate cases, possibly, all the nerves may be affected.

The duration of the disease is very

the first of the month of the year 1800  
the second of the month of the year 1800  
the third of the month of the year 1800  
the fourth of the month of the year 1800  
the fifth of the month of the year 1800  
the sixth of the month of the year 1800  
the seventh of the month of the year 1800  
the eighth of the month of the year 1800  
the ninth of the month of the year 1800  
the tenth of the month of the year 1800  
the eleventh of the month of the year 1800  
the twelfth of the month of the year 1800  
the thirteenth of the month of the year 1800  
the fourteenth of the month of the year 1800  
the fifteenth of the month of the year 1800  
the sixteenth of the month of the year 1800  
the seventeenth of the month of the year 1800  
the eighteenth of the month of the year 1800  
the nineteenth of the month of the year 1800  
the twentieth of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-first of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-second of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-third of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-fourth of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-fifth of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-sixth of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-seventh of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-eighth of the month of the year 1800  
the twenty-ninth of the month of the year 1800  
the thirtieth of the month of the year 1800  
the thirty-first of the month of the year 1800



uncertain; the pain mostly comes on by touches or shocks like a spasm; sometimes it is produced by evident exciting causes. In a gentleman of my acquaintance who was for a long time affected with this complaint, the lighting of a fly, or the application of a handkerchief, gave him the <sup>most</sup> excruciating pains; at other times it comes on spontaneously without any premonitory signs.

The necessary motions in eating and speaking often occasion a return of the paroxysm. In consequence of this restraint, the unhappy sufferer soon acquires a peculiar expression of countenance, as the muscles only of one side of the face are put into action. This does not arise from a loss of power, but from a voluntary effort of the patient. This dreadful disease has been known to subside suddenly forever.

The principal diseases with which Tic Solennis can be confounded, are, Rheumatism affecting the muscles of the face,



Odontalgia, and Hemicranias. From the first of these it may be distinguished by a paroxysm being excited by the slightest touch, and by the extreme violence of the pain. Rheumatism is said to have regular periods of accession, *See* Boilainvill, on the contrary, occurs at irregular periods: the pain of Rheumatism is far more constant and much less severe than in *See* Boilainvill. When it is acute and most severe it is accompanied by Fever, with redness and increased heat of the part, and, frequently, with some degree of swelling.

From Odontalgia it may be distinguished by the shortness of its paroxysms and the rapidity of their accession, and, during the intermission, an entire freedom from pain. It differs likewise from Odontalgia, by the acuteness and, poignancy of the pain, and, lastly, the convulsive twitchings which, though not always present, are a very frequent symptom, and are never experienced in Odontalgia.



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From Hemicrania it is distinguished by the pain  
in Trigeminal<sup>is</sup> accurately following the ramifications  
of the affected nerve. Hemicrania is likewise mostly  
intermittent and occurs in paroxysms as regular  
as those of an ague; it most commonly comes on  
about the fourth hour and continues from 4 to 8  
hours. The pain in this disease is not of that  
lancinating kind which occurs in Trigeminal<sup>is</sup>.

In three cases  
that came under my notice while a Student in  
the Country, Stimulating embrocations, Blister:  
Synapisms, Bleeding, and tight prepuns by  
bandages were employed in the commencement  
of this disease; but they only proved moderately  
palliative. In one of those cases, mercury was used  
until Salivation was produced, and continued  
for some time; Opium in large doses was used:  
and a long list of Medicines commonly resorted  
to in Nervous affections, all, however, seemed to  
give but temporary relief and afterwards the



7  
sarcophagus seemed to return with increased violence.

In another, a robust man, after many things had failed, and even the operation had failed to give permanent relief, cicuta was tried in considerable quantities, but without sensibly mitigating the pain.

For a long time it was thought that the only certain method of banishing this painful complaint was by a division of the nerve affected and by preventing it from recruiting. The operation became, however, unconceivable to the patient from the excessive pain attending the disorder and by the general hurry that had attended this mode of treatment. From the cases, however, which have come under my notice, the operation although a complete cure of the part affected, does not always prevent a return of pain in collateral branches of the nerves. In all the cases above related, the operation was performed, and in one of them it was repeated five different times, on various parts of the face, before even temporary relief was obtained. But the disease recurring with increased violence,





remedies were recommended until a cure was effected,  
 obtained. It is worthy of remark, that the subject of this  
 case had been for nearly 20 years afflicted with this  
 complaint, and had not had a return of the disease,  
 although nearly 2 years have elapsed. In the other  
 two cases, related above, the operation was once perfor-  
med once, one of which was attended with immediate  
 success, the patient remained free from all pain for  
 a greater length of time than he had before experienced  
 for some years, and in about 12 months after, died  
 with another disease. In the other, the disease  
 returned, after some time, with greater violence than  
 before, and the patient refusing to the operation,  
 being repeated. Large doses of Opium were tried,  
 without success, (as before related) and afterwards he  
 was completely relieved by the use of Liniments admin-  
 istered for a considerable time in the manner hereafter  
 to be described.

During my residence as a pupil  
 in the Philadelphia Dispensary House, I had an



effectuality of administering the effluvia of Emetics in the treatment of the Douloureux; three cases in that institution came under my notice. The first, a Black woman aged 47, was affected principally in the right cheek from the side of nose, and over the occipital bone, the face previously been tormented, from her own account, with paroxysms of this disease. When admitted, <sup>the</sup> was black, and a 10 grs of the Sulphate of Copper in solution was administered daily for 3 or 4 days, and then finding her improving, ~~the solution was given every~~ the solution was given every 2 or 3 days; she was in a few weeks discharged cured.

The second, a man aged about 50, had been for nearly 5 years afflicted with this complaint. His principal seat was in the side of his face and throat. He stated that various plans of cure had been adopted, remaining which, eruptions, bleedings, blistering, &c. &c. &c. and a long list of articles were ineffectually tried. When admitted, Emetics were given, as in the first case, and in 10 days, the eruption was cured. In another case, the eruption was cured in 10 days, and the face was cured in 10 days.



In neither of the cases which we have described has a relapse taken place.

From what has been said it would appear, that Emulics are the only remedy that can be depended upon in the *Tic douloureux*, and it reflects no small degree of credit upon our country, that among us a plan of treatment has been discovered for a distressing disease that has for a long time baffled the skill of the Eminent Physicians of Europe. -

17  
The first of these is the  
the second is the  
the third is the  
the fourth is the  
the fifth is the  
the sixth is the  
the seventh is the  
the eighth is the  
the ninth is the  
the tenth is the

